

- (K. G. Blair), and once taken by myself in August in Dame's Slough Inclosure.
8. *Cordulia aenea*.—Reported by Mr. W. J. Ashdown, but apparently not common.
 9. *Gomphus vulgatissimus*.—At two streams in the south of the Forest.
 10. *Cordulegaster annulatus*.—A fine insect, common in the Forest, flying throughout the summer.
 11. *Anax imperator*.—This, the largest European dragonfly, seems to be fairly common. Though appearing in the spring, it extends into August.
 12. *Brachytron pratense*.—Near Beaulieu in 1900 (F. M. B. Carr).
 13. *Æschna mixta*.—Occasionally taken—the smallest and least common of the *Æschnas* of southern Britain.
 14. *Æ. juncea*.—As the previous species, met with occasionally; not easily distinguished on the wing from the following one.
 15. *Æ. cyanea*.—Fairly common in summer and autumn.
 16. *Æ. grandis*.—Not common in the New Forest. Mr. Clark (Ent. Record, vol. ii. p. 301) records it at dusk, and on August 3rd, 1901, I saw one at Oberwater.
 17. *Calopteryx virgo*.—Very common.
 18. *C. splendens*.—Occurring locally, but not common.
 19. *Lestes sponsa*.—At ponds, but perhaps not frequent.
 20. *Platynemis pennipes*.—Common, especially along streams.
 21. *Pyrrosoma nymphula*.—Common, and on the wing for a long time. The form of the female (var. *melanotum*), with black-bronze abdomen, occurs.
 22. *P. tenellum*.—Very common, especially over the bogs. The forms of the female (vars. *melanogastrum* and *erythrogastum*), with black-bronze and crimson abdomens, respectively, are fairly frequent.
 23. *Ischnura pumilio*.—Common in a few localities in the south of the Forest, probably breeding in boggy ground. It was re-discovered there, June 3rd, 1900, by Mr. F. M. B. Carr and myself. The var. *aurantiacum* is frequent.
 24. *I. elegans*.—Fairly common and well distributed.
 25. *Agrion puella*.—Fairly common.
 26. *A. mercuriale*.—In several localities—common in some—appearing in the spring and remaining on the wing during the summer. It seems to like a stream running through a bog.
 27. *E. cyathigerum*.—Occurring, but apparently not very commonly.
- Kingston-on-Thames: July, 1911.

A NEW MOSQUITO FROM PARAGUAY.

BY E. H. STRICKLAND.

Janthinosoma paraguayensis, nov. sp.

♀. Head clothed on the vertex with yellow, upright, forked, and spindle-shaped scales, with deep violet scales at the sides. A few

yellow hairs project between the eyes. Palpi with blackish, somewhat outstanding scales and bristles. Proboscis with similar coloured closely appressed scales. Disc of thorax covered with blackish-purple spindle-shaped scales, lateral and posterior margins with yellow scales, which are most numerous on the anterior half of the mesonotum, where they form a more or less distinct lateral spot. Prothoracic lobes with a few cream-coloured scales and black hairs. Anterior and posterior femora, except for their apices and the posterior side, and the middle femora except for its apex, golden yellow. Coxæ with cream-coloured scales. Hind legs without very densely outstanding scales. Fourth hind tarsus white, last hind tarsus dark.

Wings dusky brown, with brown scales and veins. Hind cross-vein not less than its length from small cross-vein. Abdomen with white scales on the first segment and hind angles of all the other segments except the last one, reddish-purple scales on second segment, and dark purple on all remaining segments. Under side of all segments except the last with apical bands of white scales. First two segments golden yellow, with white scales all over. Length, 5.5 mm.

Habitat.—Pueto Max, Paraguay.

Season when found, January to April. Taken by Verzényi in 1905. Described from a single female.

Differs from *Janthinosoma varipes* (Coquillett) in that the disc of the thorax is entirely covered with dark scales.

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RHYNCHOTA INDICA (HETEROPTERA).

BY W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. BERYTIDÆ.

Hubertiella cardamomi, Kirk., J. Bombay N. H. Soc. xiv. p. 303, pl. A, f. 16, pl. C, f. 5 (1902); Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. i. p. 424, f. 249 (1902).

Mr. E. E. Green has sent me varietal specimens of this species in which the two dark spots on the posterior pronotal lobe are almost or entirely obliterated. These specimens were taken from *Strobilanthus* sp., so that the species is seen to be not entirely confined to *Elettaria cardamomum*.

Fam. TINGIDIDÆ.

Genus SERENTHIA.

Serenthia, Spin. Ess. p. 168 (1837). Type, *S. atricapilla*, Spin.

Serenthia carinata, sp. n.

Head black, a little elevated between the eyes; antennæ brownish ochraceous, fourth joint apically black, first and second joints short,